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10/530,901	04/08/2005	John P. Peeters	29343-00001	9490
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DICKINSON WRIGHT PLLC				MEHMOOD, JENNIFER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/530,901	Applicant(s) PEETERS, JOHN P.
	Examiner JENNIFER MEHMOOD	Art Unit 2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 February 2009.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-14, 16, 18-20, 22-34 and 38-64 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 30-34, 38-64 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-14, 16, 18-20 and 22-29 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/9/2009.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on February 27, 2009 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 3 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

4. Claim 3 recites the limitation "the surface" in line 3.

5. Claim 20 recites the limitation "the RFID sensor" in lines 1 and 2.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-4, 8, 9, 11, 13, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crowley (US 7,142,114) and further in view of Nelson, Jr. (US 6,297,727) and Lu et al. (US 6,172,609).

For claim 1, Crowley discloses a diagnostics system comprising: a patch having an adhesive portion adapted to stick to the skin of a human subject (col 10, Ins 10-20; Fig. 2, item 68); a radio frequency identification tag (RFID) (col 4, Ins 14-20; col 7, Ins 51-60); and a sensor module integrated with said patch, said patch further having an antenna (Fig. 1, item 42), an RFID chip (col 5, Ins 15-17; col 7, Ins 61-65), and at least one sensor associated with a unique identification code (col 4, Ins 14-20), said RFID and sensor module responding to a biological stimulus by wirelessly transmitting through the use of said antenna signals that correspond to said biological stimulus (col 9, Ins 44-56); a wireless reader for communication with said RFID tag and sensor module, said RFID reader being adapted to communicate information over a wireless network (Fig. 1, item 10; col 4, Ins 59-67; col 8, Ins 34-49); and a remote database associated with said network, said database containing information associated with said ID for reading and interpreting said sensor (col 4, Ins 7-20). While Crowley discloses an adhesive RFID tag attached to the skin of a patient, Crowley does not specifically disclose that the patch is flexible. Nelson, on the other hand, discloses an adhesive, flexible RFID patch (col 4, Ins 66-67; col 5, Ins 1-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to construct the RFID

patch, disclosed by Crowley, with a flexible material, as disclosed by Nelson, so that the RFID patch will move freely on a non-planar surface such as a patient's skin (Crowley - col 9, Ins 5-10), while providing the patient optimal comfort of having a non-rigid, contoured structure attached to their skin. While Crowley discloses a reader for communication with said RFID tag and sensor module adapted to communicate information over a wireless network, Crowley does not disclose that the reader communicates through the use of multiple protocols with the RFID tag. Lu, however, discloses a multi-protocol wireless RFID reader for communication with a RFID tag (col 1, Ins 49-55; col 2, Ins 37-47). It would have been obvious to modify the reader of Crowley whereby it communicates through the use of multiple protocols (col 1, Ins 59-67), as disclosed by Lu, so that a single reader is used to communicate with multiple RFID tags, thereby providing an efficient system.

For claim 2, Crowley discloses a substantial portion of said RFID tag and sensor module is integrated onto a substrate disk (col 5, Ins 15-22; col 6, Ins 52-60).

For claim 3, Crowley discloses said substrate disk includes a protective layer attached thereto, said protective layer being in direct contact with the surface when said patch is positioned on the surface (Fig. 2, item 70; col 10, Ins 17-27).

For claim 4, Crowley discloses a sensor integrated with a layer that is adapted to react to said stimulus from a surface (i.e. body temperature of a human or animal; col 4, Ins 32-67; col 5, Ins 15-23). However, Crowley does not disclose that the protective layer is formed of a semi-permeable material. Nelson, on the other hand, discloses said protective layer is formed of a semi-permeable material (col 4, Ins 56-67; col 5, Ins 1-8).

It would have been obvious to substitute a semi-permeable material, as disclosed by Nelson (i.e. fabric), for the protective layer of Crowley, to provide a patient with a breathable, wearable device for optimal comfort.

For claim 8, Crowley discloses stimulus sensing includes sensing at least one electrical, chemical, biological, and physical elements of said surface (col 1, Ins 5-11).

For claim 9, Crowley discloses said RFID reader is selected from the group consisting of a cellular telephone, a personal digital assistant, a beeper, and a computer (Figs. 3 and 5, item 10; col 7, Ins 30-34; col 8, Ins 34-42).

For claim 11, Crowley discloses said RFID tag and sensor module further comprises a power unit adapted to stabilize voltage within said RFID tag and sensor module (col 8, Ins 54-65; Fig. 1, items 46 and 50).

For claim 13, Crowley discloses an RFID tag and sensor formed as an integrated circuit (IC – col 5, Ins 15-20; col 6, Ins 46-51).

For claim 19, Crowley discloses said patch is disposable (col 3, Ins 47-51).

For claim 20, Crowley discloses said RFID sensor further includes a power generation module that powers said RFID sensor (col 8, Ins 13-15).

8. Claims 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crowley (US 7,142,114), Nelson, Jr. (US 6,297,727) and Lu et al. (US 6,172,609), and and further in view of Ikefuiji (US 5,774,062).

For claim 5, Crowley discloses a controller communicative with said sensor interface, said controller having a memory with a sensor data table being adapted to analyze said at least one sensor within said RFID tag and sensor module (col 5, Ins 33-

36 and 55-67; col 6, lns 1-12). Crowley, however, does not include a sensor interface having an analog to digital converter coupled to at least one sensor. Ikefuchi, on the other hand, discloses a sensor interface having an analog to digital converter coupled to at least one sensor (Fig. 1, item 18; Fig. 6, A/D; col 8, lns 10-15). It would have been obvious to include an analog digital converter coupled to the sensor, as disclosed by Ikefuchi, and interfaced with the controller of Crowley, so that an abundant amount of information from the sensor is sent back to the interrogator/reader via digital signals so that a diagnosis is made in a timely manner.

For claim 6, Crowley discloses said controller stores a sensor ID number in said sensor data table (col 4, lns 10-20).

For claim 7, Crowley discloses a temperature sensor communicative with said controller (col 6, lns 18-20).

9. Claims 12 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crowley (US 7,142,114), Nelson, Jr. (US 6,297,727) and Lu et al. (US 6,172,609), and further in view of Valletta (US 6,970,105).

For claim 12, Crowley discloses a patch, but does not disclose a micro knife. Valletta, on the other hand, discloses a micro knife located on a patch adapted to dispense a substance when said patch is pressed on said surface, where said surface is the skin of the person (col 1, lns 43-49; col 3, lns 31-40; Fig. 2, items 13, 18, 29). While Valletta does not specifically disclose that the micro knife (syringe) is used to draw blood from the surface of the skin, the examiner takes official notice that it is well known that the syringe may be used to draw blood from the surface of the skin as well as

apply a therapy as disclosed by Valletta. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to include the feature of draw blood from a patch worn by a patient, as disclosed by Valletta, and apply it to the patch worn by a patient, disclosed by Crowley, in order to closely monitor blood characteristics of a patient thereby providing the most appropriate treatment.

For claim 16, Crowley does not disclose a cardiac sensor. Valletta, on the other hand, discloses a cardiac sensor (col 1, Ins 47-50; col 3, Ins 1-5). It would have been obvious to detect cardiac throbs, as disclosed by Valletta, via a patch worn by a patient, disclosed by Crowley, in order to closely monitor the heart rate of a patient to determine exercise limitations of a patient.

10. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crowley (US 7,142,114), Nelson, Jr. (US 6,297,727) and Lu et al. (US 6,172,609), and further in view of Townsend et al. (US 6,529,127).

Crowley discloses an RFID tag, but does not disclose an RFID stress sensor. Townsend, however, discloses RF tag and sensor module includes at least one attachment point that enables attachment of the RF tag and sensor module to a structural stress, thereby forming a RF stress sensor (col 1, Ins 25-47; col 2, Ins 50-67; col 4, Ins 8-27; Fig. 1, items 20a-20n). It would have been obvious to modify the RFID tag of Crowley to include a structural stress sensor disclosed by Townsend so that the integrity of a structure is maintained and confirmed as safe.

11. Claims 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crowley (US 7,142,114), Nelson, Jr. (US 6,297,727) and Lu et al. (US 6,172,609),

and further in view of Ghazarian (US 7,034,683).

Crowley discloses an RFID reader which includes a microprocessor adapted to analyze said patch, but Crowley does not disclose geolocating said patch. Ghazarian, however, discloses a reader that includes a processor adapted to analyze and geolocate a patch through the use of GPS (Fig. 1A, items 32, 40, and GPS; col 10, Ins 37-50; col 17, Ins 49-55). It would have been obvious to incorporate a GPS receiver as disclosed by Ghazarian into the reader disclosed by Crowley so that a tag or patch's location is accounted for at all times, such as during inventory control, tracking of individuals, etc..

12. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crowley (US 7,142,114), Nelson, Jr. (US 6,297,727) and Lu et al. (US 6,172,609), and further in view of Lye et al. (US 2004/0100376).

Crowley discloses an RFID tag, but does not disclose a RFID sensor module integrated into an immunoassay testing strip. Lye, however, discloses a RFID sensor module integrated into an immunoassay testing strip (Fig. 3, item 12; parags 0164 and 0165). It would have been obvious to include the RFID tag sensor module, disclosed by Crowley, integrated into an immunoassay testing strip, as disclosed by Lye, so that particular antigens are detected and communicated to a remote location for pharmaceutical purposes.

13. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crowley (US 7,142,114), Nelson, Jr. (US 6,297,727) and Lu et al. (US 6,172,609), and further in view of Valletta (US 6,970,105) and Lye et al. (US 2004/0100376).

Crowley discloses a patch with a substrate, but does not disclose said patch having a sample input port enabling migration of an analyte by capillary forces; and at least one testing area integrated with said substrate area and adapted to capture antigens that flow through said testing area. Valetta discloses a sample input port enabling migration of an analyte by capillary forces; and at least one testing area integrated with said substrate area and adapted to capture data that flow through said testing area. While Valetta discloses capturing data that flow through said testing area, Valetta does not disclose that antigens flow through said testing area. Lye, however, discloses capturing data pertaining to antigens flowing through said testing area (parags. 0148, 0159, 0164, and 0165). It would have been obvious to modify the patch disclosed by Crowley with capturing data with an input port disclosed by Valetta, specifically focusing on capturing data pertaining to antigens disclosed by Lye so that data of a patient is captured and stored for future reference, such as data deviating from a predetermined range.

14. Claims 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crowley (US 7,142,114) and further in view of Lu et al. (US 6,172,609).

For claim 25, Crowley discloses a human diagnostics system comprising: a patch having an RFID tag and sensor module (col 1, Ins 6-11; col 6, Ins 38-51), and adapted to be attached to the surface of the skin and adapted to sense at least one predetermined biological condition through the skin and transmit signals corresponding to at least one predetermined biological condition (col 4, Ins 36-50); a RFID reader communicative with said patch through the use of a network (col 10, Ins 37-40) to

Art Unit: 2612

analyze, receive, and transmit the signals corresponding to said at least one predetermined biological condition from said patch (col 8, Ins 34-41; Fig. 1, items 10, 18, and 22); a remote storage and data unit communicative with said RFID reader over said network (Figs. 1 and 5, item 10), said remote storage and data unit analyzing and storing biological data from said patch and said RFID (col 7, In 15) tag, said remote storage and data unit transmitting said analyzed and stored data to said RFID reader through the use of said network; and said remote storage and data unit further having a remote database containing information adapted to be downloaded to said RFID reader for reading and interpreting said sensor (single reader for plurality of measurements/sensor tags downloaded to a database – col 4, Ins 7-20; col 8, Ins 34-42; col 10, Ins 28-40). Crowley, however, does not disclose a RFID reader communicating to a tag through the use of multiple protocols. Lu, on the other hand, discloses a RFID reader communicating to a tag through the use of multiple protocols (col 1, Ins 49-55; col 2, Ins 37-47). It would have been obvious to communicate through the use of multiple protocols with a RFID tag so that a single reader is used to communicate with multiple tags, thereby providing an efficient system.

For claim 26, Crowley discloses a remote wireless device (Fig. 5, item 10) adapted to remotely access said predetermined elements sensed by said RFID tag and sensor module (col 7, Ins 21-37; col 8, Ins 34-49).

For claim 27, Crowley discloses said predetermined elements include one or more electrical, chemical, biological, and physical element of a person (col 1, Ins 5-11).

15. Claims 28 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crowley (US 7,142,114) and Lu et al. (US 6,172,609) and further in view of Zeps et al. (US 6,937,154).

For claim 28, Crowley discloses a wireless network, but does not disclose communicating through the use of a communication protocol including, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, Broadband, WLAN, and 3G. However, Zeps discloses communicating through the use of a communication protocol including, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, Broadband, WLAN, and 3G (Fig. 1; col 9, Ins 30-67; col 10, Ins 33-42). It would have been obvious to communicate through the use of a communication protocol so that numerous equipment communicates with one another via a standardized communication channel.

For claim 29, Crowley discloses an RFID reader as a mobile, portable device, but does not disclose the RFID reader as a cellular telephone. Zeps, however, discloses the RFID reader as a cellular telephone (Fig. 1, items 31 and 34; col 3, Ins 33-45). It would have been obvious to design the reader as a cellular telephone so that the reader is used for multiple purposes such as interrogating transponders and communicating with another during an emergency.

Response to Remarks

16. Applicant's arguments filed February 7, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Applicant argues as follows:

1. On page 12 of the remarks, the Applicant contends that it is implausible to suggest one would combine Crowley with Nelson. 2. None of the references, alone or in combination, disclose or make obvious the present invention's use of a remote database that includes information for reading and interpreting sensors for reading virtually any communications protocol. 3) Neither Nelson, Crowley or Lu disclose a remote database accessible to download information to the reader for reading and interpreting the sensor.

The Examiner responds as follows:

The combination of Crowley and Nelson is reasonable since they both disclose RFID tags which communicate with interrogators. Crowley includes the feature of monitoring a biological condition via a sensor disposed on the RFID tag. Furthermore, both references disclose adhering the tag to an individual. Thus, the combination of Crowley and Nelson is logical.

While Crowley discloses a remote database that includes information for reading and interpreting sensors (col 4, Ins 7-20), the Examiner admits that Crowley does not disclose using multiple communication protocols to read RFID sensors. Lu, on the other hand, discloses several tags within a wireless network where a RFID reader and transponders communicate information over a wireless network through the use of multiple protocols, whereby the RFID system minimizes delays associated with identifying a specific transponder protocol.

The RFID tag, which stores data is considered a database which is downloaded to the reader for reading and interpreting the sensor data contained within the RFID tag (col 6, lns 52-67).

Conclusion

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jennifer Mehmod whose telephone number is (571) 272.2976. The examiner can normally be reached 8:00-4:30, M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Toan Pham can be reached at (571) 272.2967. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273.8300 for regular and after final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature of relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272.2600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Jennifer Mehmod/
Primary Examiner

Application/Control Number: 10/530,901

Page 14

Art Unit: 2612

March 20, 2009